

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th September 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 28.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, T.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhushan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly		
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L. Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	80,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	800
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Risenwar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,300
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.		
24	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.		
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 35; Maulvi Reyasuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 38	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly		
35	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 200
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirassam, Musalman.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26	200
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and	13,200
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	255
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.		
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly		
PERSIAN.					
64	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
URIYA.					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ..	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48	600
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.		
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.		
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.		
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lal Moherana, Karmokar,	500

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...		
43A	"Surbarastanik" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...		
8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th August, commenting on the statement of Sir Edward Grey regarding the capture of Darab Mirza by the Russians in reply to a question of Mr. Dillon, M.P., observes that the statement is quite unworthy of the first diplomatist in the world, for according to not only its belief but information received by the journal, the statement is not based on facts, and although it does not charge Sir Edward Grey with being a party to the excesses of Russia in Persia it considers it probable that either the Charge d'Affairs at Teheran had no correct information or that he only repeated what he had been told by the Russian Consul.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Aug. 29th, 1919.

Statement of Sir Edward Grey
about Darab Mirza.

The grounds on which the statement is rebutted are:—

(1) The Russians outnumbered the Persians by many times and had therefore no necessity for showing the white flag, while the Persians being already afraid of the Russians can never be considered to have taken the offensive. The probability is that the Russians finding that the Persians were proceeding to the defence of Zanzan against an attack from the followers of Darab Mirza, fell upon the Persians and killed the Amir of Tuman so that the followers of Darab Mirza might get time for carrying out their preconceived plan of attacking Zanzan.

(2) The statement that the Cossacks neither suffered nor caused any injury to others is contradicted by their own statement that when they took possession of Tuppa they found 19 Persians alive and two killed. The questions, therefore, for solution are who killed these two Persians if not the Cossacks, and where the 400 cartridges admitted by Sir Edward Grey himself as having been discharged, came from. Has no report been made as to the treatment of these 19 men by the Cossacks or has the explanation of the former, after arriving at Kazwen not been examined?

(3) It is said that the Russian Consul had informed the Persian Government of his intention of sending troops to Zanzan and capturing Darab Mirza for which he received the thanks of the late Foreign Minister, instead of an order not to give effect to his intention. Forty-eight hours after the Cossacks had reached near Zanzan, however, the Persian Government expressed its objection. It is highly improbable that objection should have been raised to an action for which thanks had been given only 48 hours before.

Is it possible, asks the journal, that the poor Foreign Minister, already in terror of the Russians, would offer thanks without consulting the Cabinet? The fact is that after the excesses committed by Darab Mirza as the result of diplomatic suggestion, and when the Persian Government sent troops to capture him the Russians became terrified at the prospect of his being secured by the Persians and the disclosures that he would probably make of Russian secrets, and so sent their own men to capture him without consulting the Persian Government and bring him back to Kazwen. The friendly treatment accorded by the Cossacks to Darab Mirza after his capture goes to corroborate the above facts. According to the statement of some Persians the Cossacks had a mind to plunder Zanzan with the help of the followers of Darab Mirza, and to charge the Persian Officers and the Amir of Tuman with the same. This plan, however, which was in keeping with that adopted in the case of the outlaw Rahim Khan, failed.

It is the duty of the Foreign Office to ask the representatives of the Persian assembly to make thorough enquiries about all matters relating to Persia which form the subject of discussion in newspapers and are likely to be injurious to her dignity and interest and to contradict those that are not found based on truth. The Persian representative in London should do the same through the columns of newspapers. It is no use stating here that the thanks offered by Persia to Russia gives the latter no right of interference in Persian affairs.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 29th, 1910.

2. The *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th August referring to the rumour of Lord Kitchener's intention of visiting Persia says that although private, the visit is not devoid of political significance and importance. Persia is to be the pivot of Central Asian politics, and the Persian Gulf is likely to be the bone of contention in a war which is sure to break out between Germany and England one day. Hence it is that each of these two political wrestlers is busy about enquiring and securing places of vantage that may ensure his success. It is a pity that there are so few statesmen in Persia who can take political advantage of the present situation, otherwise we would derive great benefit from it instead of being involved in our present difficulties.

It is not known how far Lord Kitchener's tour would extend, but there are two questions of political importance at present which may be considered. One is the idea of Germany co-operating with Turkey in the north and the other is the progress of Persia on new lines. It should be borne in mind that the visit of this uninvited guest is in no way of less political importance than the visits of many other uninvited guests, and the Persians should see that if they fail to derive any benefit from Lord Kitchener's visit, the latter also does not derive any benefit from his tour in Persia.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Aug. 29th, 1910.

3. Khaja Gholamus Saklain, B.A., LL.B., of India, contributes an article to the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th August, in which after reviewing the present situation in Persia he makes the following suggestions for its administrative improvement.

(1) The war counsellors should be under the Persian War Minister.

But the war counsellors should take the oath of allegiance to Persia. Every province of Persia may be governed on the lines adopted by Switzerland for her own provinces, where every individual takes a share in the Government of the country without quitting his occupation or profession.

(2) Although the financial exigencies of Teheran are greater than those of other places, one fifth of the revenue should be set apart for strengthening the army, the establishment of a Military Department and the preparation of a list of persons fit for military service. An officer either from Persia or Turkey should be appointed as governor in every province. There should be an order to the right-thinking Mussalmans in general and the Shias in particular, to send their sons, if they like, for military service, on the condition that their expenses should be borne by their guardians or men of wealth and that they should render military service only for the sake of virtue and honour.

(3) Every tenth man of all the provinces of Persia should be compelled to learn military drill for certain days in every month, but if there be a scarcity of weapons, the Military Department should, with the help of the local Governors and the Magistrates, borrow the same from those who have them in abundance. The warlike tribes, like the people of Ajarbaijan, and the champions like the Bakhtiaries, the Caucassians, the Beluchies and the Sistanis and every man under 20 to 50 years of age should be compelled to enter the army, with the exception, of course, of tradesmen and the sick. The number of those who are recruited for the army should not exceed half the population. Any one desiring exemption from military service, should be made to contribute annually a certain sum, but if he wants exemption for ever he should have to pay a lump sum once for all.

(4) Men of wealth and learning, preachers, chiefs of the champions and the tribes, officers and tradesmen who labour more than others in forming the army and collecting weapons, should have precedence in all the works, honours, posts and secular and religious services over those who are idle and indifferent.

(5) According to the necessity of the public service and under the Executive Officer, troops should be stationed at the centre of every Government with orders to co-operate with the police in case of emergency. Those who cannot go outside the country, like the regular soldiers, to fight with their foreign enemies by reason of such professions as preaching, trade, etc., should, when required, render police service. This is the practice in England too.

(6) All the privileges due to the military should be granted to the soldiers, for instance they should be given the power of voting in the election

of the Members of Parliament without any consideration of personal interference.

(7) In every province, a certain amount of rent-free land should be granted to the heads of the tribes, etc., as well as to those who try more than others in the formation of the army. They should not be deprived of their land so long as they abide by law and remain loyal to the Constitutional Government.

(8) A certain privilege should be granted to every national trooper who has won the certificate of efficiency in military drill and has, according to the military rules, joined the army for two or three weeks in the year at the appointed times.

(9) The learned men and the Jurists should pass standing orders to the effect that one-fifth of the income should be given to those poor Syed students who devote themselves mainly to the study of the science of war, while other poor men should be helped from the charity fund. Military drill should be made compulsory in the case of the students above fifteen.

4. Quoting from a recent article in the *Contemporary Review*, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 31st August writes that England cannot now interfere

England and Tibet.

in Tibetan affairs effectively, except at the cost of war with China. And that she is not prepared to go to this length is well-known both to China, to China's counsellor Japan and also to hypocritical Germany who is supplying her with arms. The fact is Lord Curzon wanted to do the right thing at the right time. At the present time England cannot but remain neutral.

5. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st September does not think that the

"The Chinese in Bhutan."

Government should quarter military forces in Bhutan for the purpose of defending that State against Chinese aggression, a contingency which, the paper says, is highly improbable.

6. Referring to the arrest of Brandon and Trench in Germany while

The attitude of England and taking photos of some forts, and the observation of Germany towards such other.

the *Westminster Gazette* that a similar arrest of Germans in England would be considered idiotic by Germany, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September remarks:—What a terrible attitude towards each other lurks below the calm surface of friendship between these two nations!

7. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of 3rd September protests warmly against

The annexation of Korea.

the annexation of Korea as unworthy of Japan as an Oriental Power. It is not just and is an unlooked-for imitation of the practice of the aggressive western nations. Such ambitions if given free rein to, may yet land Japan in a war with America for the supremacy of the Pacific. The only amends Japan now can make is to grant the Koreans self-government as early as practicable.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
Sep. 1st, 1910.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sep. 3rd, 1910.

HINDUSTHAN,
Sep. 3rd, 1910.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

8. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st

Crocodile in a khal in the
Tippera district.

August writes that a well-known *khal* near the village of Jaykalipur in the Tippera district is infested by man-eating crocodiles, and that human beings and cattle are often carried off by these reptiles. One Sabud Ali Bepari, a respectable Muhammadan of the village, has recently killed a huge crocodile. The writer requests the Government to grant a license for a gun to Sabud Ali, who has already given proof of his courage and public spirit.

9. Referring to the recent search at the house of Ramlal Kavivinod of

"Will this be made the reason
for a house-search?"

Malda, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st September writes:—
On the 18th August last, a certain magazine was sent by some unknown person addressed to Duryyodhan Das at the Malda

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

Zilla School. The magazine, which came by book-post, was examined by the Head-master of the school, who finding it to be of a seditious nature, forwarded it to the local authorities. It so happened that there was a student in that school named Duryyodhan Saha, and it was to this young man that the magazine was suspected to have been sent. The student denied all knowledge of the thing, but all the same the house of Srijukta Kamlal Kavivinod, where he used to lodge, was searched. Among the articles found in a box belonging to Duryyodhan, was a picture of Khudiram Bose, but nothing which might give any clue as to the sender of the magazine was obtained. We ask the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam whether, if some mischief-maker sends any seditious books to a person, that person will have to suffer the humiliation of a house-search? Any gentleman may be put to trouble in this way. We strongly protest against such house-searches.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

10. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpore] of the 1st September, notices the seizure by the police of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra and Mitra's letters, etc., which have now been returned and says the Police officers should be ready careful in seizing things in future.

SAMAY,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

11. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September publishes a report that a certain European lady in plain clothes while walking on the street in a certain town in Eastern Bengal, was horse-whipped by a European official who took her for a native woman. The writer makes the following observations on this incident :—

For a high Government official to horsewhip a woman, be she a native or a European, simply because she happened to be in front of his carriage, is a serious offence. Only barbarous savages can behave in this outrageous manner.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

12. Referring to the recrudescence of dacoity and piracy in the country, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September says that these can be easily suppressed if Government entrusts the work of their suppression to such persons as suppressed the *thugs*.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

13. Referring to the two cases recently disposed of by the Subdivisional officer of Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, in which the trying Magistrate made serious reflections in his judgment against the conduct of certain police officers, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September says that the authorities should call for the records of the two cases and take such notice of the conduct of the Police officers concerned as they may deem fit.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

14. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September points to the facts in the case of the Sub-Inspector of Police and the two constables who were lately convicted by the Sessions Judge of Midnapur of suborning evidence in the case of Natabar Manna and Sibu Manna in the thana of Dantan, and asks :—What has Mr. Montagu to say to this?

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

15. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September is astounded to learn from a trustworthy source that the staging of "Mrinalini" on the boards of "Minerva Theatre" has been prohibited. Why has this play come to be an eye-sore to the police? Clouds of suspicion are about to envelop the whole country in darkness. The future of Bengali literature is gloomy indeed. Apparently, before long, even the pettiest and most harmless domestic concerns of the Bengali home will be subjected to police interference.

NAYAK
Sept. 7th, 1910.

16. Quoting from a contemporary, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th September remarks how, lately, a Superintendent of Post-offices reported to the Postmaster-General of Bengal, the facts of a case in which a Head-clerk at a certain Post-office, got kicked by a British Lieutenant for the supposed impertinence of replying in English to the officer's queries which were made in Hindusthani.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

17. Referring to the exclusion by the Police of Babu Prabodh Chandra Das, special correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, from the reporter's bench in the Court of the Special Magistrate who is trying the Dacca conspiracy case, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st September, says that hitherto it was under the impression that admission or no admission of a reporter in a Court of Justice rested with the presiding Magistrate alone but now it appears that the police is supreme here also. Well!

HITVARTA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

18. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September cannot understand why the *Sanjivani* reporter was excluded lately from the Court of Mr. Bentinck, before which the Dacca political gang case is going on.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

The *Sanjivani* reporter in disfavour with the police.

19. Referring to the fine of Rs. 100 inflicted upon Babu Haridas Chatterji by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for selling the book called *Analprobaha*, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September says that considering that Haridas Babu had tendered an apology and that Government did not wish to press for punishment, the ends of justice would have been met if only a warning had been given.

SAMAY,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

The conviction of Babu Haridas Chatterji.

20. In quoting the article of the *Bharat Mitra* of the 27th August noticed in paragraph 14 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 3rd September, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 3rd September, gives the account of Lekhrani's murder by a musalman which forms the subject of the story in the book named "Dharm Balidan" printed at the Brahm Press of Etawah from which security has been demanded by Government under the Press Act, and says that there is nothing offensive in the book against either the English or the musalmans and, therefore, considers it to be the duty of the leaders of the United Provinces to translate the book in English and present a printed copy to Government so that it may have the opportunity of removing its suspicion against the Press.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

21. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September cordially endorses the recent testimony of the Magistrate of Meerut to the effect that "it would be better for police

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

work if confessions were entirely inadmissible in evidence. The tendency to try and get some sort of a confession and then to build up evidence round it, seems inevitable. Undoubtedly the cleverer criminal now realizes that all he has to do to ensure his comfort when tackled is to confess; and that he is practically certain of acquittal when he retracts later on. I have long ago stopped Tahsildars or local Magistrates from recording confessions." The legislature even now minimizes the value of such confessions by making convictions illegal on the strength of them unless corroborated by other evidence. And it is time now that it should go further and make confessions inadmissible in evidence. The police sometimes coerce or tempt men into making confessions, and sometimes, men, of their own initiative, make false confessions to drag enemies into a net in which they have been caught themselves. In either event, failure of justice results and a premium is put on ineptitude on the part of policemen.

22. In pointing out the excellence of the English law regarding the risk of accepting the uncorroborated testimony of accused persons, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the

BIR BHARAT,
Sept. 4th, 1910.

4th September, draws attention to the opinions expressed by the Inspector-General of police of the United Provinces and the Magistrate of Meerut, that the Police work would be better if these confessions are not accepted as altogether true and says that the inefficient police of India generally obtains the confessions, induced sometimes by torture and sometimes by the nervousness of the accused in order to escape harsh treatment at the hands of the police, and then sets about collecting evidence that may fit in with them, with the result that justice is thus defeated. Should, however, the Government minimize the value of such confessions, many an act of injustice would be avoided while the efficiency of the police would greatly increase.

(d)—Education.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

23. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August writes from Bankura :—

Primary education in the
Bankura district.

The number of Inspecting Officers is gradually increasing in the Education Department. In our Bankura district we have three Deputy Inspectors, 10 to 12 Sub-Inspectors and 15 or 16 Inspecting Pandits. Over and above these, there is a Divisional Inspector, one Inspectress and one Assistant Inspectress. If schools are visited by too many Inspectors, they can never improve. The improvement of schools depends solely on the whole-hearted exertions of the teachers. Mere dry words can hardly arouse the enthusiasm of the teachers.

A month ago we learned from the *Hitavadi* that, owing to the inadequacy of the inspecting staff, another Inspector would be appointed, and that a superior officer on Rs. 6,000 per month, who would be the head of all the Provincial Directors of Public Instruction, would also be appointed, and that the new department that would be created would cost six lakhs of rupees.

We do not presume to predict what benefit will be derived from these new appointments. The authorities profess to be taking steps for the improvement of primary education, but nothing appears to have been done as yet.

The introduction of the new system has driven the poor teachers mad. Education has to be imparted more by oral work than from books. Teachers in other districts are supplied with printed attendance registers, but the teachers in Bankura are denied even these. From sunrise to sunset they have to work very hard, but their earnings have gone down.

Formerly teachers used to get rewards of Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for each pupil that passed the various primary examinations held. For each successful girl-pupil they got double the amounts. From this source each teacher earned from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 annually. All that is changed at present. The teachers now get from annas 12 to Rs. 2 per month as aid, and Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 as reward. From these sources some among the teachers get Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a year.

If the authorities will listen to the following suggestions, every one concerned will be benefited, otherwise the cause of education must suffer :—

- (1) The number of Inspecting officers should be reduced and the monthly grants to primary schools should be increased according to the results.
- (2) The re-introduction of lower primary, upper primary, middle English and middle Vernacular examinations at fixed centres as before.
- (3) The re-introduction of higher and lower reward examinations in lower primary schools and award of rewards according to merit.
- (4) The abolition of the present system of awarding scholarships to deserving poor students only and the re-introduction of the old system of distribution of scholarships according to merit.
- (5) The "School book on Arithmetic" by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., which has been prescribed for the lower primary students of 1911, does not contain *subhankari* or indigenous arithmetic. Let the authorities consider how this book will suit boys belonging to the Bania and Tamli castes.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

24. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says that His

The laying of the foundation
stone of the Ripon College.

Honour Sir Edward Baker has earned the gratitude of the educated Bengalis by condescending to lay the foundation-stone of the new building for the Ripon College which has hitherto been maintained without any Government or private aid. His Honour said that not a pice would be spent out of the funds that were being collected for the new building, in furthering political agitation and Babu Surendra Nath Banerji echoed these sentiments. A clear understanding has at last been come to between the Head of the Government and the recognised leader of public opinion in the country that students should have nothing to do with politics. This, indeed, is a unique

agreement between the rulers and the ruled. Anyhow, a long-standing controversy has been settled once for all.

25. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st September is surprised to find the Hon'ble Mr. Gourlay saying that the Government has no information regarding the refusal of a certain professor of the Calcutta University to teach the Vedas to a Muhammadan student. The matter has been discussed in almost all the local newspapers, and the *Sanjivani* says that even if the Government be really ignorant of the fact, they ought to have instituted an enquiry.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

26. The *Barabazar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September, has learnt with surprise that Musulman students of the Sanskrit College are taught Vedic mantras to which the Hindu students have protested. It is to be considered whether non-Hindus should be taught the religious texts of the Hindus so openly? Will the Musulmans tolerate the Koran being taught to the Hindu students of Musalman schools?

BARABAZAR
GAZETTE,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

27. Pandit Gopal Chandra Smritibhusan of the Srikrishna Pathshala writes to the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st September, protesting against the remarks made by that paper in its issue of the 25th August on certain books written by Babu Bireswar Pande. The writer says that Bireswar Babu has, since the publication of his first work, a translation of the Sanskrit book *Lilavati*, during the last fifty years written many useful text-books, and has been a regular contributor to many of the leading Bengali journals of the province. The writer also questions the truth of the allegation made by the *Sanjivani* as to Bireswar Babu's book *Aryasiksha* having been rejected by the Central Text-Book Committee and as to its being but a copy of certain other books. Even supposing that it is really so, one will be as much justified in making this a reason for doubting Bireswar Babu's ability as a writer, as in questioning the literary merits of Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, whose book, "*Adarsa Sahitya Patha*," has been compiled from the works of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar and others. Indeed, says the correspondent, there are very few books which can compare favourably with Bireswar Babu's *Nitikathamala*, a fact which shows the worth of the writer.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

28. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st September does not approve of the proposed tax to be levied in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme on railway and steamer passengers coming to Calcutta. The paper suggests an increased impost on jute instead.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

29. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September, insists that any scheme for the improvement of Calcutta must imply an improvement of the facilities of communication between the city and its outskirts, unless serious injustice is to be done to the population to be unhoused by those improvements. Hence the following suggestions are apposite in the present connection:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 4th, 1910.

(1) Improvement in the service of local trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, East Indian Railway and Bengal Nagpur Railway on the lines existing in Bombay. The number of such trains must be increased and the speed accelerated, so as to make the journey from Naihati or Bandel to Calcutta, one of three-quarters of an hour or so.

(2) Reduction in the fares for monthly tickets, at least for those for the third class, so as to bring them within the means of work-people and poor clerks.

(3) Construction of Tramways up to Serampore, and Barrackpore, respectively, along the two banks of the river, with a system of monthly tickets at reduced fares.

(4) Extension of the Calcutta Tramways to Barasat and Baruipur. Running the Kidderpore cars direct to High Court instead of stopping at Esplanade

junction. Opening of new Tramways in Narkeldanga, Baghmari and its neighbourhood. Second class fares not to exceed an anna and transfer fares not to be more than an anna and a half. The fares to follow generally the Bombay system.

(5) Sanitary improvement of the villages round about Calcutta, extending to Naihati, Gobardanga, etc., so as to make them fit for the habitation of the men who are to quit Calcutta.

(6) Building of three bridges across the Hooghly to connect Calcutta with Howrah, one at Hatkhola, one at Barabazar and one at Kidderpur.

(7) Some of the Eastern Bengal State Railway trains instead of running into Sealdah station, might be routed over the Port Trust line. If necessary an elevated line might be built over the existing Port Trust Railway for this purpose.

(8) The new bustees to be so built as to provide one-storied but dry cottages fit to be tenanted by *bhadralogs* at monthly rents of 8 to 10 rupees.

BIR BHARAT,
Sept. 4th, 1910.

30. Referring to the Calcutta Improvement Bill the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 4th September says that it is not

The Calcutta Improvement Bill. opposed to the measure though it would have no tax on passengers by Rail and Steamers; besides it does not understand how it would benefit the middle classes for whom residence in Calcutta would become an impossibility on account of the high rents of the newly built houses in place of the present two storied tiled huts. Is it then an improvement of Calcutta or otherwise so far as these classes are concerned

MUHAMMADI,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

31. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September writes that drivers of tram-cars do not always stop the cars at the halting stations even when asked to do so. As a consequence, passengers daily meet with nasty accidents. The complaints of the public are, as a rule, disregarded. Such being the case, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Police Commissioner should take notice of the matter.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

32. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September points out to the Food Inspectors of the Calcutta Corporation that certain confectioners of College Street and Cornwallis Street have a practice of using in their sweet-meats a most stinky, poisonous *ghee*. They stock their supply of this *ghee* not in their own shops, but in a neighbouring godown, whence they take it out after 11 P.M. and boil it so as to reduce the stench. The Food Inspectors if they want to detect this practice, should go out on inspection sometime near midnight. They will find the whole atmosphere near the shops where such *ghee* is being boiled reeking with a most offensive smell.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

33. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September appeals to the City Fathers of Calcutta to discontinue selling the putrid flesh of carcases to contractors who extract the fat out of them, and for aught one knows to the contrary, mix this fat with the *ghee* sold in the bazars.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 4th, 1910.

34. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September thinks that the recent strike of *gharrywallas* in Calcutta should induce the authorities to make a determined attempt to improve the existing service which is a disgrace to the city. In fact the drivers are a pampered lot, who do not shrink from taking the law into their own hands on the slightest provocation and who require better supervision both by the police and the municipal authorities.

NAYAK,
Sept. 6th, 1910.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th September ridicules the suggestion of the *Indian Daily News* about the expediency of transferring the control of hackney-carriages in Calcutta from the municipality to the police. Does not the *Daily News* know the character of the police here?

Anent this strike, the same paper writes that there is something in the complaint of the *gharrywallas* about the extortion practised on them by the police and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals people and that some redress of this grievance is wanted.

36. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpore] of the 1st September, complains of an increase of municipal tax without any proportional increase in the amenities of life in the town of Muzaffarpore and says that the local municipality should establish a public library if possible.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

37. Referring to the proposal of the Corporation to start some model dairy farms in Calcutta, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September approves the scheme but asks what arrangement the authorities are going to make regarding the protection of the cows when they become permanently dry, and says if the Corporation would guarantee their protection on the lines of the Pinjrapole, the Hindus should liberally subscribe towards the scheme otherwise they should lose no time in opening their own dairies.

MARWARI,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

38. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September believes that the prevailing *pan* scare has surely some foundation in truth. Whatever it may be, Government should hold an enquiry and take decisive action, so that the public may no longer be left in the dark.

MUHAMMADI,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

(h)—General.

39. Referring to the recent Peshawar riot, a correspondent of the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 26th August says that the Military Police is to be stationed there for a year, and the cost in maintaining the same would be Rs. 48,000, i.e., a monthly expenditure of Rs. 4,000, payable by both the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and regrets the fate of the former as they suffered a good deal in the riot and are now required to contribute to the expenditure.

ALPANCH,
Aug. 26th, 1910.

40. Referring to the report published in the *Bihar Herald*, that the minor Maharaja of Hatwa is trying to expel all the Bengalis from his estate, and that the position of the Bengali officers of the estate has already become untenable, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 31st August says that, considering that the late Dewan of the estate, Babu Bhubaneswar Datta, who did such signal service to the estate and who was held in such high esteem by the late Maharaja was a Bengali, and that scores of Bengali officers have been serving the estate for a long time, the action of the minor Maharaja would not only be unjust but unwise.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

41. Referring to the report published in the *Bihar Herald*, that about 12 Bengali officers of the Hatwa Raj have been served with notices by the European Manager either to resign or to apply for pensions, and that a Bengali officer whom the Maharani appointed to take care of the palace has been disallowed entrance therein, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September wants to know whether the report is true or false.

BANGAVASI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

42. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September translates the news published by the *Bihar Herald* of the 27th August about the crusade against the Bengalis in the Hatwa State (*vide* paragraph 1300 of the Report (Part II) on native-owned English newspapers in Bengal for the week ending 3rd September, page 393), and asks if the facts stated therein are true.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Sept. 5th, 1910.

43. Referring to the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Earle in the Imperial Council regarding the application of the new Press Act to the effect that, although a particular book may be confiscated by Government, yet the author may publish a second edition of the book which will not be confiscated before its contents have been re-examined, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September says that in certain instances Government refused to point out the objectionable passages for which certain books have been confiscated, and so the authors found it impossible to publish a second edition. If there be no objection to the publication of a second edition of a confiscated book, for what earthly reason do the authorities refuse to point out the objectionable passages in it?

HITAVADI,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September says that high Government officers should not be supplied with motor-cars at public expense, especially in these days of retrenchment when Government is sorely in need of funds. The Committee now sitting at Simla to consider the matter under order from the Secretary of State for India, should not lose sight of this fact, says the writer.

Motor-cars for Government officers.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September, in referring to the recent appointment of a Committee at Simla to report on the question of the supply of motor-cars

Ibid.

to certain Government officers, requests Government not to waste public money in buying motor-cars now, since the purchase of air-ships is inevitable in the near future.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

46. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September says that last Friday certain Post office clerks in meeting

A grievance of Postal clerks

assembled at the Postal club-house, protested

against the alleged practice on the part of the Postal authorities of appointing new men to higher posts in supersession of the claims of old officers. It is hoped that if the complaint is well-founded, it will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the authorities.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

47. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September is glad to hear that Sir John Hewett is prepared to accept an extension of service. For who knows what sort of a man his successor will be?

Sir John Hewett's term of office.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

48. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 3rd September, hopes that the Government of the Frontier Provinces will answer the queries of the *Tribune* of Lahore regarding the action taken by it on the writings of the

The *Afghan*, newspaper of Peshawar.

Afghan, newspaper of Peshawar, which always excites hostile feelings against the Hindus, etc.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

49. Referring to the creation of the new Education portfolio, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September says that the exercise of control on education by

"Education in India."

government in India is not a new thing in the country. During the régime of the Musalmans, education spread widely in Bengal, and history says that Maulvies and *maktabs* in that time rendered great help in the matter. Musalman Nawabs and Badshahs used to take great interest in the spread of education and to help *chatuspatis* of Hindus as much as *maktabs* of Musalmans. In fact, no ruler of India was ever indifferent to the cause of the education of his people. The care of the sovereign is necessary for the spread of education amongst the subjects. But it is admitted on all hands that the care of the subjects themselves is of primary importance in the matter. Lord Ripon wanted to make the Universities entirely free of the control of the Government. But the authorities of the present day are bringing them entirely under such control. We cannot say that the arrangement that existed produced any evil in India. What the effect will be of the new arrangement remains to be seen. Large expectations are, however, seldom realised.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MATRIBHUMI
Aug. 11th, 1910.

50. The *Matribhumi* [Chandernagore] of the 11th August narrates how

The case of V. D. Savarkar.

V. D. Savarkar on his way out to India landed surreptitiously on French soil and was re-arrested and put on board, how in consequence the French Government has written to the British pointing out that his re-arrest should have been effected on a second warrant issued by a French Magistrate, and how the matter is still pending, and Savarkar's trial is postponed till a decision on the question is arrived at. A great agitation is going on in British territory over this matter. Let us see what the upshot will be, says the paper.

ALPANCH,
Aug. 26th, 1910.

51. Referring to the Crown Prince of Germany's visit to India, China

German Crown Prince's visit to India.

and Japan, a correspondent of the *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 26th August says that the Government of India should see that selected persons only are

introduced to His Royal Highness. The paper is afraid lest some Bengalis might get themselves introduced to him as men like Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Moti Lal Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Basu, are also considered leaders, and no one can guess what they might speak to him. They are a shrewd people and have already influenced Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Keir Hardie in a way that they have become staunch supporters of the Bengalis.

52. *Anent* the proposed complimentary evening party to Lord Minto by the Indian leaders at the Calcutta Town Hall in November next, the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 30th August remarks that a benevolent ruler like Lord Minto will reign for ever in the grateful hearts of the Indians.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI.
Aug. 30th 1910.

53. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 31st August writes as follows:—
“Building up of nationality.” Many of us now realise that the condition of Mother India is deplorable now-a-days and that our future is extremely dark. If we continue to go down in all directions as we are going down at present, if soon there occurs no awakening of a national life amongst us, we shall surely degenerate into a lifeless, barbarous people. It is madness to charge another party with being the cause of our degeneration. In fact, the more we shall be worthy of larger and larger privileges, the more will it be the interest of the British Government to grant them to us. It will not do to blame the Government for our sorrows: nor will it do to weep at its door and beg its mercy for removing them. We must establish our fitness and then our propose will be served. Of course, fitness cannot be established in a day. To establish fitness, the first thing that requires to be done is to build up a nationality. It requires always to be remembered that the entire problem of improving the condition of the country hinges on this question of building up a nationality. Consequently, we must be attentive and careful to see that the foundations of this nationality become firm.

BANGABANDHU,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

Our present miseries are due to a want of this nationality amongst us. It is this want which so easily throws the baneful net of luxury round us and fills us with empty words which we give out like madmen. It is this want which makes us blind to larger interests, and keeps our eyes engaged in looking at smaller interests alone. It is this want which prevents us from feeling our own vast strength and being inspired and encouraged by it. It is through this want that we are torn and scattered and become forgetful of ourselves.

54. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 31st August has the following:—
An exhortation to the Bengalis. The present-day Bengalis are men with absolutely no strength of character. They are almost unfit to be called men. Did they not vow times without number to give up using *Bilati* goods, but have they kept that vow? *Bilati* goods are again being sold freely in India. Is that not a disgrace to the Bengalis? The reason why our English rulers are now the foremost nation in the world is that they possess the qualities of patriotism, unity and mutual trust. When Dacca muslin and other works of Indian art began to find a ready market in England, the English, while appreciating the worth of those things, prevented their sale in that country by making it punishable by law. Does not this fact furnish us with an excellent ideal for imitation? We are fond of dressing ourselves as Shahibs and aping their habits and manners; we go to Europe and America, but we never care to do anything for our own country. Is not this a serious defect in our character? Have you no country of your own? Are you a foreigner? Have you eyes to see that hundreds of your brothers are dying of starvation? Know for certain, ye Bengalis, that if you ever succeed in doing anything, it must be by your own unaided efforts. If other people help you, your own powers will not be developed and your pride will not thereby be kindled. Alas! even to this day, a single man has not appeared who is a sincere lover of his country. As an instance of the power which the strength of character wields, just mark how the colossal power of Russia has been vanquished by Japan. It was because of their depraved character that the Russians were vanquished at each step by the Japanese. The instant the highest character, patriotism, devotion, love of truth and energy

BANGABANDHU,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

will make their appearance, you will find that you have made remarkable strides in every direction.

BANGABANDHU,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

55. Under the marginally-noted heading, the *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 31st August has the following:—

A new way of spreading
swadeshi.

An idea has got hold of the minds of the public that the rulers are determined to root out the *swadeshi* agitation. Indeed, the new unjust and unheard-of laws, ordinances and circulars, that are daily coming out of the huge machinery of Government in connection with the spread of the *swadeshi*, have naturally helped to create such an idea.

To some eminent statesmen it may appear good policy to saddle a whole people, innocent as they are, with repressive laws for the criminal acts of a few misguided youths; but to simple-minded people, unacquainted with the intricacies of law, such action appears as absurd, as setting fire to a house for fear of bugs. The following are some of the reasons which have produced the wrong impression alluded to above: The rulers consider it a grave offence if a person very politely asks another to desist from purchasing *belati* cloths. Is it just? We do not think it is. Again, if a man, however respectable he may be or how ever high his position may be, has the misfortune to be hauled up as an accused in a *swadeshi* case, he cannot escape without some sort of punishment. Everybody knows that unscrupulous people very successfully take advantage of the present situation to satisfy their private grudge. Those who are known as prominent *swadeshi* leaders, are now-a-days exposed to the gravest danger. If any theft, or murder or offence under the Arms Act be committed in the village, the houses of these men are sure to be searched by the police, and these men, though perfectly innocent, are most probably arrested. If any officer, whether native or European, resort to the most repressive measures in suppressing *swadeshi*, he is speedily promoted by the Government. Under the circumstances, is it strange that such an impression should gain ground? But is it not the duty and the interest of the Government to see that such an impression is not produced in the public mind? Government no doubt professes to be a supporter of "honest *swadeshi*." But the conduct of Government officers has served to produce a contrary impression on the minds of the people. It needs, therefore, hardly be said that people are perfectly unable to comprehend the purpose of this "honest *swadeshi*" spoken of by the authorities.

The point, however, is that nobody is required in this country to find out whether the authorities are for or against *swadeshim*. It is our first duty now to silently preach *swadeshim*, and silently work up to the *swadeshi* vow. If being full of patriotism you use *swadeshi* articles caring not even to touch foreign articles, who will care to disturb you in the matter? If you have got an *anti-swadeshist* in your own house, you will induce him with all the force of persuasion within your command to bring him over to your side. No third party will have any right, legally or morally, to persecute you for doing this. If you have any *anti-swadeshist* in your village, silently punish him with social punishment and he will surely come round very soon. If it becomes necessary to boycott anybody, silently cut off all connection with him as is done in Ireland. It requires no saying that all this should be done, steering oneself clear of the legal shoal. If *swadeshim* is preached silently in this fashion, no amount of rigour applied by the Government will be able to suppress our *swadeshi*, the *swadeshi* of our hearts, the *swadeshi* which is the only means by which we can expect to progress in future. On the contrary, it will gain strength every day, and secure a greater hold on the whole country. No speechification is at present required in the country; we have had enough of it. No *swadeshi* songs are required any longer; our ears have had a surfeit of them. The music of the songs already sung is ringing in the hearts of the people of the country, filling them with its grandeur and sanctity. Everyone now perfectly realises the miserable state he is in. Work up to the *swadeshi* vow with all the strength you can command. There ought to be no quarrel with, or enmity against, the Government. Let the Government do its work and you go on doing yours. Such silent working is the only means of propagating *swadeshim*.

Finally, we entreat our countrymen not to sully the fair name of India with foul deeds. It is not through fear that we say this; our conscience bids us do so.

56. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st-September writes:—

"Is the Governor-General an Agent?" In his speech at the Indian Budget debate, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Minto was the agent of Lord Morley in India. This statement has been strongly resented by certain newspapers in India and England, which say that if the Governor-General be the Agent of the Secretary of State, the post of Governor-General loses its dignity.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

57. Mr. P. L. Roy's remarks about *Sikher Balidan* led the editor of the

"Sikher Balidan."

Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 1st September to go through the whole book; and he says that far from finding any seditious idea, there is not so much as even a mention of the present ruler. It is said that Mr. P. L. Roy's attacks on Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee were prompted by some private grudge; but we are not, continues the paper, prepared to consider even an enemy of our religion like Mr. Roy so mean without sufficient evidence. Mr. P. L. Roy has no doubt caused pain to the Hindus and Sikhs by his vulgar and ungentlemanly remarks, while the Magistrate failed in his duty by not admonishing him.

HITVARTA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

58. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September is glad to learn the

Ibid.

denial of the prosecuting Council, Mr. P. L. Roy, in the Dacca conspiracy case, that he had expressed any adverse remarks on the book *Sikher Balidan*.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

59. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 3rd September has a sarcastic letter,

A bit of sarcasm.

cheering Mr. P. L. Ray for the sharpness of his wits, his moral courage and his manliness in denouncing that old hypocrite Surendra Nath Banerjee, who has led the boys astray and has always been promoting unity among the different sections of the Indian population, thereby retarding the work of Narada, the god who amused himself by creating dissensions.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

There is also another man dangerous to the country, and he is Mr. Justice Fletcher, who by his impartiality, his restraint and calmness, his fearlessness and his superiority to prejudice, has quite made his position untenable on the Bench. But for him Mr. Clarke and the *Englishman* would not have been mulcted of damages; and may God save Mojabul and Raktamohan from his hands.

60. The Mackarness controversy, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the

Adding insult to injury.

1st September, has done good, for the crushing reply of Mr. Mackarness to Mr. Montagu has led the Liberal papers in England to severely criticize the Government. The liberty of the press alone has made such criticism possible in England. Here in India Government has ordered the forfeiture of a large number of books, but no one can even whisper about it. Mr. Montagu had invariably to support Government in Parliament, but in every case he had to say that such and such Governor considered the book objectionable, and there was an end of it. Still it is said that the press of India has not been deprived of its liberty, and that it can freely criticize the action of Government—this is adding insult to injury (literally, sprinkling salt on a lacerated wound).

HITVARTA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

61. In spite of the fact that the progress in the art of aviation is render-

Impending crisis.

ing *men-of-war* useless, and the increase in the naval armaments of the different nations of Europe which are themselves made useless by the constant improvements in them every year lead the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st September to read in them the ruin of at least the smaller States of Europe on account of the loss of money caused by the mania for building the war vessels. The discovery of new machines which throws a large number of men out of employ is another serious problem. Besides the purchasing power of men being limited, the supply is growing more and more than the demand of the outturn of the mills, etc., and causing the ruin of the capitalists or the owners of the machines, and if this state of things continues it will not be long before there will be a great revolution in the world.

HITVARTA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

SAMAY,
Sept. 2nd, 1910.

62. Referring to the reasons advanced by the *Standard* for which, according to the paper, the Indian National Congress ought to be abolished by Government, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September is afraid lest the *Standard's* advice, all contemptible as it is, should be acted upon by the rulers. Such are the times now. All meetings, associations and conferences have been suppressed, and the turn of the Congress has come; and if it be suppressed also all the trouble will come to an end.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

News about Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Persad.

63. *Anent* the statement that Ajit Singh and Sufi Amba Persad are now Musalmans in refuge in Turkey where they are preaching incitement against the British, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September remarks: This is delicious indeed, but we are not sure as to its correctness.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

Laying of the foundation stone of the new Ripon College buildings.

64. In referring to the laying of the foundation stone of new premises for the Ripon College by Sir Edward Baker, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September expresses unfeigned pleasure at the straightforward declaration by Mr. S. N. Banerji about the impolicy of students taking part in political agitation. While not objecting to this, the paper, however, pleads for teachers and students of colleges who are advanced in age and are heads of families themselves, being left unfettered to take part in politics, which is quite different from indulging in political agitation. The paper would have been glad if the amount of Government donation to the new buildings had been Rs. 50,000 instead of only Rs. 5,000.

HINDUSTHAN,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

The Salvation Army and Indian criminal tribes.

The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 31st August holds that any concession on the part of Government to the Salvation Army for reclaiming Indian criminal tribes, however well meant it may be, will go against the policy of strict religious neutrality which Government professes.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

The Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council.

66. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September hears that the Maharaja of Nashipur will be the Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council. While not denying that he is an educated and liberal and benevolent man, the paper would have been more glad to see Rai Kissory Lal Goswami Bahadur in the post.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

A rumour.

67. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September would be glad to see the rumour come true about Mr. Sinha and Sir Lawrence Jenkins exchanging appointments.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

Officials and the Hindu League.

68. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September hears that the authorities do not want a Hindu League to be started; hence the promoters of the project have withdrawn their proposals. A certain leader who pointed out that the project of the Moslem League was welcomed by the authorities, and that the Hindu League to be would have no political aims, was told in reply that the present critical times were unsuited to formation of a Hindu League. The Moslems were a backward people, so they needed a Moslem League; but the Hindus did not require any such organization. This is passing strange. As the Musalmans are backward, let them march forward. And the Hindus have made some progress already; let them stop *en route*. This is an arbitrary act, unworthy of passing for the just decision of a far-seeing statesman. We fail to see what canon of justice or politics justifies this decision of the authorities.

HINDUSTHAN,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

A Socialist manifesto for India.

69. *Anent* a statement by the *Pioneer*, that a secret manifesto is about to be sent out to India from the London Socialists, the *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September bids Government take steps betimes against the importation of such literature into this country. Western ideas of equality, if they are introduced here, will be subversive of Hinduism, and will decidedly make things worse here.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

Socialist pamphlets to be circulated in India.

70. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September asks Government to be on the guard against the extension of the Socialistic propaganda by means of pamphlets to be circulated by the Labour party into this country, of which the *Pioneer* has received intimation from England, for it means ruin to this country.

71. *Anent* the recent Dacca outrage, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 4th September remarks that the imp of Satan, which has possessed certain infatuated Bengali youths for some time past and accustomed them to deeds of sin like murder and dacoity, has lately seized two respectable Dacca youths and led them to the infamy of attempting murder. This is news which makes their fellow-countrymen feel small in shame and disgust. Who are these unknown leaders who are bringing ruin to the Bengalis by deeds of blood? How can one command language adequate to convince these men of the enormity of their offences, and to give vent to the public reprobation of these deeds? Had these infatuated men not been Atheists, a Hindu should have easily convinced them that a vow of disinterested service was the one possible way for the regeneration of the Bengali race, constantly stricken with poverty and disease, and unnerved by the adoption of a luxurious civilisation. Let them minister to the sick, help the orphans, succour the poor, and then by God's grace the path of their sacred vow will become smooth. Let them cease from this most sinful work—that is absolutely essential.

In concluding, one can only reiterate the assurance to officials that it is all the work of a handful of youths, with which the population generally has no sympathy, and for which it is to be hoped they will not be punished along with the guilty. Indeed the educated community will cordially co-operate with Government in uprooting this terrible poison-tree.

72. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes:—

"The play at Dacca." Sedition and revolution are now seriously rife at Dacca. It goes without saying that this outpouring of venom will quickly be stemmed as the ruling race is bent on stamping out and destroying this sedition and revolution and race-hatred. And it need not be repeated that the uprooting of this poison-tree will mean good both to the rulers and the ruled. It is superfluous to add that the people of the country also are actively bestirring themselves about cutting down this tree. After all, the police, including the detectives, are our own fellow-countrymen. Every Bengali Government servant is serving the State with his life in imminent risk. In spite of a succession of anonymous letters, though constantly in fear of death, they are not found in the least remiss in the discharge of their duties. And Government also coming to the support of these dutiful officers is taking steps to protect them by various means and measures. Never before was witnessed such close intimacy between the European master and the Indian servant. It is an intimacy which redounds to the glory of both.

But the question arises whether even all this will root this curse out of the land. As a tiger which has once tasted human blood, never again attacks any other creature, so many human tigers, when once they have come to know what thefts, dacoities and murders are like, do not easily return to the path of virtue. In spite of anything that Mr. Valentine Chirol, the *Times* correspondent, may say, we believe firmly that it is only want of food which has brought about this association of a number of half-educated men with revolution and murder. At the present time this revolution is wholly dissociated from politics, though it might have had some slight political tinge at the outset. These attempts at murder are all mere futile efforts to smooth the way to perdition. To commit a dacoity has now come to be an easy thing in Bengal. In the remote village the rich inhabitants have absolutely no means of defending their houses. The police alone stand in the way of the committal of these crimes. And if they can be terrorised into refraining from doing their duty, the work of robbery and pillaging will have become easy indeed. Hence murders and violent assaults are now rife.

Had there been a basis of righteousness, underlying this hatred and revolution, its influence would have been ten times stronger, and the boys would not have acted in such an amateurish way either. Our idea is that when the *lathi* play came into vogue, a good many old dacoits took to teaching *lathi* play to the boys. And who can say whether or not it is these men who are now captaining this revolution? A number of youths and boys devoid of all sense of right and wrong, and neglectful of their social obligations, led quite off their feet by the frenzy of conspiracies, are assisting in spreading this

DAILY HITAVADI.
Sept. 4th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI.
Sept. 5th, 1910.

revolution. We do not think that this infatuation will be cured suddenly if only a number of youths are sent to jail or hanged.

We newspaper writers are now much in the position of Marich. If we tell outspoken truths to these youths, point out to them the path laid down by the *shastras*, we are threatened with anonymous letters and have to go constantly about in fear of ourselves. If, on the other hand, we comment strongly on the police, on coming to know of oppression having been committed by them in some particular instance, we are hauled up for sedition. And yet we know quite well, as do the members of Government, that if we are to run our newspaper business properly, we must continue to get the protection of the Government. But unfortunately the licence of language indulged in by 2 or 3 papers has brought a stigma on all of us, so that most of us have come to feel that the Government is distrustful of our attachment to the English; the effect has been to create a gulf between the rulers and the ruled. There can be no real peace in the land so long as this sense of difference, of want of harmony, is present in the minds of the two races. And this sense of difference, of separation, will not be removed merely if a few Bengalis are patted on the back and sought to be won over. They must be approached who have still the closeness of their relationship with a country and the race quite unimpaired; they must have their grievances heard, and then only perhaps can this ill-feeling disappear.

There are reasons why we should make all these outspoken remarks. Neither the *Englishman* nor officials generally believe us to any extent when we say, as we have been saying repeatedly for the past two years, that this revolution is by no means co-extensive with the country at large and that it is confined to a handful of youth and that the population generally has no sympathy with it whatsoever. A good many innocent people are having to suffer in consequence. It is being proved that certain individuals are being confined in *hajat* for a year or a year and-a-half. No intelligent man can anticipate that as a result of this *hajat* life, these harassed but respectable gentlemen will come to be filled to overflowing with feelings of devotion to the British *raj*. Are not the discontent and hatred which Government aims at suppressing being aggravated by these means? Outrages and revolutions extending over a period of six months or a year one may put up with with equanimity, but when year succeeds year with the record unchanged, when cases of sedition follow each other in an endless chain, the minds of the public are bound to get upset to some extent—patience seems to reach its last limit. It is the duty of all of us to see that the rulers of the land clearly understand this spirit of impatience and excitement. Hence we are forced to speak out from time to time.

This play at Dacca will attain to maturity, so to speak, stage by stage. There will first of all be the inquiry and the evidence before Mr. Bentinck, there will be the wordy struggle before the District Judge, and last of all, there will be the final trial before the High Court. The perusal of these proceedings before the Courts will suggest various sorts of reflections to various minds—there will be ever so many discussions on points of law over tea-cups, and probably the end of it all will be the conclusion that the case was wholly one manufactured by the police. This will not be good for either party. The sooner affairs like this come to an end the better, the less the proceedings of such trial are disclosed to the public, the better for society. But if the proceedings of these cases drag on for two years and all the time printed reports thereof are kept dangling before the public view, some one or other will be apt to let slip a remark, which will at once bring him within the clutches of the law. And thus perhaps a man innocent at first will ultimately go to swell the ranks of the revolutionaries.

Hence we say that the sooner this Dacca case ends the better for all. The *Statesman* has already begun to point out how certain Indian newspapers have brought themselves within the pale of the law by commenting on a case *subjudice*. If words are to be bandied over this, and the case is to go on all the while, some unrestrained remark may be suddenly let slip by somebody which will perhaps bring an innocent man to punishment. If dirt is allowed to spread, the stink also spreads. The pot of political dirt should not be allowed to stand in the public gaze too long. The sooner things like these

pass behind the veil of forgetfulness, the better for society. An affair which is connected with hatred and revolution is bound to poison the atmosphere all round; the more it is handled. If Government understands our real drift and takes proper steps it will bring credit on itself and gratify us as well.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th September has the following:—

"Again a murder at Dacca."

Again at Dacca town has an attempt been made to shoot Inspector Sarat Chandra Ghosh dead. Two boys have been arrested as the offenders. Whether they are really guilty or not cannot be said, but this much is certain that an attempt was made to shoot the Inspector dead. It must be admitted that if any fellow-countrymen of ours tried to commit this murder for political reasons, it was a most regrettable thing; if there be any other motive for this crime, even then, no respectable man who boasts of being civilised can favour such murders and violent assaults. We have been repeatedly telling our fellow-countrymen in these columns that this sort of sinful murders and assaults cannot possibly do good to our country, it is simply impossible that they should bring emancipation to us.

We shall, in the first place, discuss what good or harm resulted from such misdeeds in the countries of those in imitation of whom political murders have been introduced in this country. Political revolutions are first seen to have occurred in England. The English people succeeded in establishing a democratic form of Government only after over four centuries of strife. It was only after putting up with various forms of kingly oppression that the English people could succeed in confining the power of their kings within the limits of law. Had the rule of kings been based then as firmly as now, the people would not have been able to bring kings within their power even in all this time. Had not the oppression of the kings reached excessive limits and become quite intolerable, the subjects would never have been able to establish unity among themselves.

The French Revolution was similar. Had not the French monarchy exhibited the last state of misgovernment, the people would never have been able to gird up their loins against their king. In Italy also, the democracy could be established for this reason. In Ireland the population, some years ago, became restless. But they saw that there could be no satisfaction from being mad, so they have now returned to a state of equanimity. Some English ministers hold that Ireland has cooled down only because a policy of coercion and conciliation was simultaneously enforced. But we believe that peace has not returned to Ireland on that account. The Irish people have quieted down under the leadership of a cool-headed and experienced leader like Parnell, having in the meanwhile experienced the efficacy of peace. The people of Ireland have come now distinctly to realise that in a struggle with England, cunning is more efficacious than force, and peace is to be preferred to unrest.

A few years ago, the Russians grew restive. Of bombs and pistols and assaults there have been enough. But self government has not been established in their country yet. The sins committed in Russia and elsewhere are being committed here, but the consequences thereof are likely only to be untoward. The sum of it all is that unless the king's rule becomes intolerable, the people can never rise in a body against the Government. Can you say that in our country, though the government may in certain matters appear to act improperly, the population generally has come to lose all faith in the justice administered? That is not so. Even the most wicked among the lawless are apt even now to say often and again that the Government will not be able to proceed to such and such lengths, to do such and such an act of injustice. Say, if such views can be expressed unless there is immense faith in the Government. Can the people band themselves into a revolutionary body if such faith exists in their minds? They cannot. The people can never combine against the rule, unless the injustice of his rule becomes intolerable. That is why we say that in the present circumstances of the country, no good can be possibly done to it by shooting down a stray man here and there, the chances are the other way.

And the men responsible for the good government of the country can never tolerate the commission of such outrages. There are no other possible means for our advancement than patience and good behaviour. If any particular

NAYAK,
Sept. 6th, 1919.

parts of the administrative machine appear wrong or oppressive to any body, there is no possibility of correcting the evil save by putting up with it calmly. It is this patience alone which can add to our mental strength; nothing else can. Save by patiently putting up with oppression, when such is committed, unity cannot be established. To the extent to which oppression and injustice increase, to that extent is the popular power strengthened. And unless you are strong, it is stupidity to engage in an aggressive fight.

Yudhisthir himself has proved the power of suffering. When at the gathering of the Kauravas, Dubsasana was snatching away the *saree* from Draupadi's person, Bhima, losing self-control, wanted to step forward to avenge the insult, but Yudhisthir dissuading Bhimsen, explained to him that because of this act of oppression their strength would be augmented, and the popular sympathy would be transferred to their side. This was what happened. Had the Pandavas, losing self-control, fought on that occasion, their fate would have been most lamentable. But see what strength patience gives—the Mahabharat bears witness to it. What happened with us in Midnapore?

A good many people hold that serious injustice and oppression were perpetrated at Midnapore. But the people there at that time quietly and patiently put up with ever so many forms of oppression. The consequence of that is that streams of wrong do not now flow in Midnapore. Had the people of Midnapore at that time resorted to bombs and pistols, just reflect how terrible the consequences would have been. After all this time, at the present moment, the justice or injustice of the doings of those days is being tried at the Calcutta High Court. Say now, Bengalis, whatever the result of this trial may be, whether or not our patience has triumphed.

You and I are weak men, with little strength; in seeking to apply that little strength to the repressing of wrong-doing we only commit another act of wrong. Do you not know that the Creator of the universe is constantly putting forth His irrepressible strength for the suppression of wrong on earth? What is your strength or mine to that strength? If you or I have any strength, join it with that stream of righteousness. Applying your or my petty force against the forces of righteousness means only a destruction of force. Hence we urge, if you feel any act of Government as wrong at any time, try to put up with it without flinching. It will add to your own strength, bring you the assistance of the forces of righteousness, and smooth the path of ascent.

NAYAK,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

74. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 7th September takes the *Englishman* to task for suggesting that Mr. Justice Das's successor should be a non-Brahman. The *Englishman*, the paper says, not content with setting Hindu and Musalman by the ears, now wants to create strife between Brahmans and non-Brahmans. God knows what the result of this attempt will be, though every body knows the value of these arguments and the stuff which he who uses them is made of.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Aug. 25th, 1910.

75. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 25th August thanks Babus Radha Charan Das and Radha Govind Das for their liberality in placing the Balasore Town Hall building in the hands of the Balasore public, and in laying the foundation stone of a charitable dispensary in Sunhat in that town. It is said that these two donations will prove very useful to the Balasore public and to the pilgrims who have recourse to the *Dharmasala* in Sunhat.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

76. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 27th August thanks the Deputy Commissioner of Angul for improving the conditions of the Bania bahal market in Angul. It is said that standard weights and measures are in currency in the market. Ample provision has been made for the sale of goats, sheep, cows and bullocks in the market. This has proved very useful to the public.

77. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th August is of opinion that the public in Orissa should try to benefit themselves by having recourse to the commercial classes that have been recently opened in connection with the Presidency College, Calcutta. The services and professions are already overcrowded. Unless a large number of men and women take to trade and commerce, the economic condition of the people can never improve.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

78. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August complains that the four important ferry ghats viz., Gopalpur, Garguri, Ganja and Chandbali, situated on the Cuttack-Chandbali Road, are not properly managed. The

UTKALBARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

Ferry complaints on the Cuttack-Chandbali Road.

Ijaradars charge travellers and goods at higher and oppressive rates, which are not liked at all by the poor travellers. The *majhis* are said to impose a separate rate, which they call *baksis*. The *Ijaradars* do not publish or expose to public view the statement of fare rates, which they have obtained from the District Board. The writer hopes that the Cuttack District Board, aided by the Subdivisional Officer of Kendrapara will take immediate steps to remove this public complaint.

80. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 27th August is of opinion that the system of administering pound-houses in Mourbhanj through the agency of petty contractors is not at all a sound business. These contractors have engaged the services of a certain number of low class men, who bring cattle to the pound-houses by unfair means and who are paid secretly for their impious work. It is the duty of the Baripada Municipality to introduce a healthy system of administering pound-houses in Baripada and other populous centres in Mourbhanj.

UTKALBARTA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

The administration of pound-houses in Mourbhanj, criticised.

81. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th August states that the wealthy and rich people in India are astonished to learn that many joint-stock companies established recently in that country, have failed through mismanagement and chicanery of managers and other office-bearers. The case of the Radha Krishna Provident Fund in Puri is cited as an example in point. It is, therefore, advisable that the authorities should have an eye on the alleged malpractices of certain companies. At the same time it is to be observed that other companies have, under good management, prospered and proved thrifty.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

82. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th August gives an account of the visit, which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal paid to Sambalpur in the current month, and observes that the people of Sambalpur were satisfied with the replies which His Honour gave in answer to the various points raised in the addresses that were presented to His Honour in that town. It is a matter of congratulation that the weaving school in Sambalpur is doing excellent work. His Honour has promised to pay Rs. 1,500 with a view to improve the condition of that school.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Sambalpur.

83. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th August publishes a letter received from Jadumoni Mahanty of Kothbar in which it is pointed out that the residents of Phajalpur, Gundilo, Barabarisahi, Nasaripur, Orangabad and other neighbouring villages situated in Thana Dharmasala, Subdivision Jajpur, are compelled every year to lose their crops, which they grow on 2,000 acres of land through drought. They therefore pray that the branch canal No. 12 of the High Level Canal be extended for 2 miles more, whereby the crops of the residents will be irrigated and saved. In fact, orders have already been passed to extend the branch canal No. 12, but owing to some unknown causes the work has not commenced. The writer hopes that the authorities concerned will pay immediate attention to this important project of irrigation.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

A proposal to extend a branch canal in the Cuttack district.

84. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th August and the *Samvadbahika* [Balasore] of the 25th August appear in red to express their joy at the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 24th, 1910.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Balasore.

Balasore town. Both of them give detailed accounts of His Honour's visit and observe that the visit has been successful in every way. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* pays compliments to His Honour in the following terms:—

"His tactful and statesmanlike measures have effectively put out sedition without creating any noise or unrest thus earning for His Honour the lasting gratitude of the people, who have had to suffer endless troubles owing to the unrest that prevailed in Bengal for five years."

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 27th, 1910.

85. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 27th August is sorry to state that a young man while walking near the railway line situated at a distance of 4 miles from

the Balasore station was suddenly overtaken by a passing train and was knocked down to immediate death.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 24th, 1910.

86. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 24th August calls the *Utkalbarta* of Calcutta as barbarous because the latter supported the cause of the genuine *Uriya*

The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* is of opinion that the *Utkalbarta* being afraid to attack the Bengalis who are in high positions in society has taken advantage of the opportunity to attack the Bengalis domiciled in Orissa. Thus the *Utkalbarta* has made itself liable to base ingratitude for the *Uriyas* have been benefited in various ways by the services of the Bengalis domiciled in Orissa. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* writes the following in connection with the attitude of the younger members of the domiciled Bengali community in Orissa:—

"We are of opinion that discontent and despair have already prevailed among the young men of the domiciled class and owing to the ractical exclusion of the domiciled Bengalis, ill-feeling has already arisen. It will be a folly to conceal the fact."

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;

The 10th September, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 10th September 1910.

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THE CITY OF LONDON

BY

JOHN STOW

AND

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Editor's name not known for certain.	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily,"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto)	Ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1321. Referring to the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"The public feeling in India grows stronger and stronger every day. There is hardly a man, among either Hindus or Muhammadans, who does not feel personally aggrieved over the disabilities of the Transvaal Indians . . . Anyone who has made a careful study of the Indian situation must have recognised that the Transvaal question has not been the least among the causes which have contributed to the Indian unrest."

INDIAN MIRROR,
14th Aug. 1910.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1322. In the course of a long article on the reformation of the police in India, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that innocent people are often hauled up as criminals because the police labour under the impression that they are liable to be punished if they fail to detect crime. Consequently, to save their reputation and avoid official displeasure, the unscrupulous among them, when unable to detect crime, prosecute innocent men on the mere chance of a conviction, thus creating a bad name for the whole force. If they are made to understand clearly by their official superiors that their primary duty is to protect the innocent; that they should never harass persons on mere suspicion; that they will be excused if they fail to detect crime, but will be severely dealt with when they are proved to have oppressed the innocent, then only will they be popular in the country, and gain the co-operation of the people in the detection of crime.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Aug. 1910.

1323. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* complains that Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Deb Roy, who was arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of Babu Kamalesh Deb Roy of the Naldanga Raj family, is rotting in jail although he is not likely to abscond. It is complained that though there is a precedent for granting bail in such cases, and though the police have not submitted their report or brought forward any evidence against him, his bail application has been refused. It is hoped that the police investigation may be expedited, as the question of bail depends on it.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Aug. 1910.

1324. Referring to a report, alleged to be false, that the Sylhet dacoity was the work of men of the *bhadralog* class, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Here is another instance to show how attempts are being made to lend an offensive political odour to ordinary crimes, evidently with a view to create a prejudice against the people in the British Isles."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Sept. 1910.

1325. Referring to the recent search of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter's house, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks:—"Why should such searches be instituted on unreliable information, when there is nothing like a tangible reason for the same?"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
5th Sept. 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1326. Referring to the judgment in the Khulna conspiracy case, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Considering the gravity of the offence, it will be acknowledged that the accused have been treated with great leniency."

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Sept. 1910.

(d)—Education.

BEHAREE,
26th Aug. 1910.

1327. The *Beharee* learns that because a student of the Patna Law College headed the list of successful candidates at the last Preliminary B. L. Examination, the Vice-Chancellor has suspended the publication of the results and is re-examining the papers himself, the insinuation being that he would not tolerate a Beharee topping the list. If the papers are being re-examined as alleged, the journal contends that the public are entitled to know the reasons which have induced the authorities to do so.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BENGALIEE,
1st Sept. 1910.

1328. The *Bengalee* objects to the proposed constitution of the Calcutta Improvement Trust on the ground that it places the Calcutta Corporation in a permanent minority with no power to carry out any scheme without Government sanction. For the Government to control what the Corporation pays for is, it is held, an arrangement clearly in conflict with the elementary canons of financial justice.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Sept. 1910.

1329. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes as follows in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme—"And the result of this enormous expenditure? Why, Calcutta is to be a much bigger and better city than now, with wider and straighter roads, with open spaces here and there like oases in the desert of mighty buildings, the tramway lines are to be extended and the Indian population of the city is to be driven out to vegetate in the suburbs or elsewhere, wherever they can find shelter, and not to contaminate the air with their unholy and unwelcome presence. Well we have three months to cogitate on the scheme, and 'ninety days' is a sufficiently long period, they think, for public expression of opinion on the subject."

BENGALIEE,
4th Sept. 1910.

1330. The *Bengalee* says that the proposed method of assessment to meet the expenditure in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, will impose a grave hardship upon owners of any property which may be acquired by the Improvement Trust.

INDIAN NATION,
5th Sept. 1910.

1331. The *Indian Nation* says that, provided the Calcutta Improvement Scheme fulfils itself, the people will not grudge the economic burden which will be imposed on them. It is, however, feared that if the estimated crores multiply into still more crores, the succeeding generation will find themselves in a worse plight than the present one.

BENGALIEE,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1332. The *Bengalee* suggests that a committee of the Calcutta Corporation, constituted so as to inspire confidence among the *ghariwallas*, ought to be appointed to enquire into their alleged grievances.

INDIAN MIRROR,
2nd Sept. 1910.

1333. The *Indian Mirror* hopes that the authorities will be firm in their attitude towards the strikers. The persistent threat of a strike is extremely annoying, while the effects of an actual strike are too irritating for words.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

BEHAREE,
26th Aug. 1910.

1334. The *Beharee* suggests, as a means of effecting economy without any corresponding loss of efficiency, the admission of competent Indians into the higher appointments of the Railway Department offices. At present educated Indians are not to be found in the superior grades of the various railway offices, especially those managed by companies, and so long as they are excluded, economy is not possible in the railway administration.

(h)—General.

1335. Commenting on Mr. J. C. Wedgwood's speech on Indian affairs in the House of Commons, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"We wish we could reproduce it entire in our columns, but we are not quite sure if we have the privilege of doing it. For, though there is nothing in it which can be taken as objectionable, on the other hand, though every Englishman ought to be proud of the way in which Mr. Wedgwood has spoken of his countrymen, yet it may contain expressions here and there which may not be palatable to a certain class of Indian authorities."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st Sept. 1910.

1336. The *Beharee* is thankful that Sir Edward Baker has taken immediate steps to remedy the grievances of the Shahabad zamindars, in connection with the recent assessment.

BEHAREE,
2nd Sept. 1910.

1337. The *Hindoo Patriot* approves of the proposed appointment of a zamindar to a seat in the Bengal Executive Council, and says that if the nominee happens to be a qualified person, the public will have no cause for complaint.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1338. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* supports the suggestion of Mr. W. D. Rouse, Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge, that Sanskrit be made a compulsory subject in the Civil Service Examination.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
5th Sept. 1910.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1339. With a view to affording the sons of cultivators throughout Bengal the means of acquiring practical training in improved methods of cultivation, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* suggests the establishment of farms in each district, or at least one farm in every two districts, for purposes of demonstration. This would, of course, involve extra expenditure; but it is believed that if unnecessary expenditure in other directions were curtailed, such schools of agriculture could be established in a sufficiently adequate number to be of practical use.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
3rd Sept. 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1340. The *Beharee* asks what steps Government intends to take to relieve the villagers whose huts have been destroyed and who have suffered considerable loss, both of grain and cattle, as a result of the Patna floods. The journal is of opinion that, in such a widespread calamity, Government ought to render prompt assistance. It is suggested that *taccavi* advances should be distributed as soon as possible and raiyats encouraged to build houses and to cultivate their fields.

BEHAREE,
26th Aug. 1910.

1341. To counteract the alleged efforts of Reuter and the *Times*' correspondent to cause a sensation in England with regard to Indian affairs, the *Bengalee* urges on the people the necessity of establishing a telegraphic agency of their own, with trusted and experienced agents at both ends, who will report the truth to the British public and correct misunderstandings and misapprehensions.

BENGALIEE,
31st Aug. 1910.

1342. The *Bengalee* says that Indians are unanimously of opinion that India is being systematically wronged and misrepresented by the English Press.

BENGALIEE,
3rd Sept. 1910.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Sept. 1910.

1343. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* feels convinced that the articles published in the *Afghan* were largely responsible for the Peshawar riots, inasmuch as they tended to foster ill-feeling between the Muhammadans and the Hindus. This is a charge, it is urged, which should not be overlooked. It is well known what trivial matters earn for newspapers in other parts of the country the most unwelcome attentions of both the police and the executive. It is consequently regarded as anomalous that the *Afghan* should go unchallenged to repeat its offence, and widen the breach between Hindus and Muhammadans.

INDIAN MIRROR,
4th Sept. 1910.

1344. Referring to the discovery by the Bombay police of a political conspiracy at Pandharpur, the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"A common feature of all police discoveries is the part played by seditious literature in the corruption of young minds: wherever there is an arrest, there is the discovery of papers like the *Yugantar*, *Bande Mataram*, *Swaraj* and *Karmayogin*. We think the authorities, as well as the guardians of youths, should take special note of the harm which has been, and is still being, done by the propagation of seditious literature."

BENGALIEE,
12nd Sept. 1910.

1345. The *Bengalee* says that the proposed hostel scheme in connection with the King Edward Memorial will commend itself to public opinion and earn the support of the Indian community.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1346. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* trusts that those who are ill-disposed towards Indians will not take advantage of this incident to raise the usual cry against them. Indians have nothing but condemnation for such cowardly and diabolical deeds.

BENGALIEE,
4th Sept. 1910.

1347. The *Bengalee* says that the attempt on the life of the Dacca Criminal Investigation Department officer was a mad criminal act, which public opinion condemns in the strongest terms.

INDIAN MIRROR,
4th Sept. 1910.

1348. The *Indian Mirror* is surprised that, notwithstanding the vigorous house searches, it should still be possible for Indian youths to obtain and conceal firearms.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Sept. 1910.

1349. Referring to the same incident the *Hindoo Patriot* says that anarchism must be exterminated from the land by all possible means.

G. C. DENHAM,

Special Asst. to the Depy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,

9, ELYSIUM ROW,

The 10th September 1910.